

The COMMONWEALTH

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Friday, August 18, 1916

LET'S HAVE A TOBACCO MARKET.

We have been reading this week about the opening of the tobacco markets in several eastern North Carolina towns, and it certainly sounds good to the ear. Scotland Neck once had a tobacco market, we are informed, but for some reason or other, possibly the low price of the weed, it was allowed to go down. But better times are here again. Prosperity seems to have come to stay. The golden weed is three times as valuable today as it was 15 years ago and the farmer who has a good crop this year is in luck.

The board of Trade, which, by the way, is doing much good for this community, will no doubt go about the task of getting capital interested in once more establishing a tobacco market here so that our town may share in the increased prosperity, which our sister towns are now enjoying. True there is not a great deal of tobacco grown in this immediate vicinity, but since we have the necessary soil with which to grow it, all that is lacking is a good place to sell the yellow leaf after it is made. We believe that if there was a market here, the farmers would grow it. Our men who are so fortunate as to have the weed on hand this season will soon be sending same to Rocky Mount, Greenville or even Wilson. The expense of sending it to those points is an item itself. It cost money to drive a team or to use the freights.

Other small towns the size of this one have markets. We cite Farmville and Ayden in Pitt county, Robersonville and Williamston in Martin county.

They are enjoying prosperous times as a result of a healthy tobacco market. Why not have one here?

We are especially desirous that every reader of this paper look elsewhere in today's issue and peruse the article headed, "A Dangerous Foe." We are not prepared to say that Jim Patton of the Charlotte News wrote the editorial, but whoever he was, he's said something.

While we are talking about needs, etc., for this here town, what's the matter with agitating a new hotel? Like Greensboro, we need another one.

They have filed another protest against the high freight rates. Said protest is going to cost somebody something, exclusive of the railroads.

While we have no serious objection to his talking, somebody ought to come to the rescue of our friend, Mr. Jeff Ray, before he gets out of wind.

Baron O-Kuma says it is a mistake that he will resign from the Japanese cabinet. We are so glad, Baron, that it is a mistake.

"Ray Whiffs 12 Goolbers."—Sporting Headline. "Snatching! We know a Johnnie who ate 24 peanuts."

SALAMAGUNDI

Bright Affair.

Undoubtedly the Feast of Lantern is going to be a brilliant success.—Wilmington Dispatch.

Same as to Mules?

When a man tells you something about a horse, see the horse about it.—Wilmington Dispatch.

We Suppose They Are.

Save your money! If you can't do it yourself, get somebody to do it for you.—Charlotte News.

Air They?

To quote a western North Carolina classic, they air a lie out, somewhere.—Greensboro Daily News.

Surrounded With It.

If the high prices for the things we have to buy means prosperity we are in the middle of it.—Durham Herald.

Or Virginia Boozee?

The puzzle now is to tell whether the French orderly who is said to have reported the destruction of the Deutschland had been drinking absinthe or some American correspondents simply prevaricated?—Wilmington Dispatch.

Tit For Tat.

England is wanting to place another loan in this country and just now would be a good time to apply the boycott.—Durham Herald.

Forecaster.

The Maine election is the weather instrument of foremost interest to the politicians just now.—Greensboro Daily News.

Yes, Secret is Out.

There never has been as much money in this country as there is now and congress seems to have heard of the fact.—Charlotte News.

Doing His Best.

The president may not be able to prevent the threatened strike, still we will have to give him credit for doing his best.—Durham Herald.

Thin Stuff.

When bread sells for ten cents, we approach the mathematics of ham sandwiches with fear and trembling.—Charlotte News.

Of Course.

Certainly we are to have a big navy. Europe has succeeded in throwing the war scare into us.—Durham Herald.

Who Told You.

"More people act natural while asleep" avers an exchange. Include the snore and we are a standpatter.—Tarboro Southern.

Drop in Water.

From the fashionable resort at Lake Toxaway to South Carolina was considerable come down for the waters.—Charlotte News.

He Likes the Place.

They continue to knock Mr. Daniels but they should know they cannot knock him off his job.—Durham Herald.

Sarah's 52nd.

Sarah Bernhardt is to make a farewell tour of the United States. The best we remember is that this makes fifty one of the farewell sort she has pulled off.—Charlotte News.

Talk Fast, Charlie.

"Hughes knows for what he stands," says a Republican paper. He had better be telling it, then, instead of telling us what he can't stand for.—Wilmington Star.

Opinion.

As to whether the railroad operatives are entitled to any more pay and shorter hours is simply a matter of individual opinion and one man's guess is about as good as another.—Durham Herald.

Been So For Some Time.

Brother Bryan, wherever that good old soul may be, must be filled with indignation at these aspersions upon the deserving Democrats that have been cared for.—Greensboro Daily News.

Appreciated Information.

They are not going to put a greater income tax on married men. That part is all right, but what would be better would be telling married men how to get a bigger income.—Wilmington Dispatch.

Discussing Paper Prices.

Publishers of North Carolina are meeting today in Greensboro to run over the paper situation which has lately grown exceedingly acute. Paper prices have advanced from 100 to 200 per cent over what was paid this time last year and it is not difficult for the public to apprehend at once that this means a serious predicament for the publishers. The margin of profit and loss with many newspapers, notably the weeklies and religious publications as well as some dailies, is so narrow that many of them are facing disaster on account of the tremendous rise in price. The North Carolina publishers are trying to map out a course of procedure and devise some way to face the exigency from which no relief is in sight. They are not only handicapped at present by an unparalleled rise in the price of the material but another serious obstacle faces them in being unable to contract for supplies in advance. We have no reason to doubt that the public will appreciate the position in which the publishers find themselves and will heartily yield to whatever action the newspapermen men figure out as necessary in the present emergency.—Charlotte News.

"A Know It All"

There are but few country towns in existence but what have some one or more persons who "know it all." That is, they fondly imagine they know it all and most people give them credit for being better posted on everything and everybody than their neighbors are.

But are they?

The fellow who is a "know it all" is most generally a free talker. He trades information for information, gossip for gossip, and scandal for scandal.

Thus it is that he is often able to impart certain unimportant information to his associates in a "strictly confidential manner," giving the impression that he has been in close touch with the powers that be.

But when you sift it down he has simply passed along, with embellishments of his own, information that is more or less of a public nature, and which would have reached the public in the usual routine in a few days.

As a matter of fact the know it all man seldom knows in advance of the

really important affairs of life or of the commercial world, for no one cares to impart such information to one who knows it all and tells all he knows. Do not tie to the man who knows it all, for in all probability he knows less than you.—Tarboro Southern.

Grinding Other People's Axes.

Every newspaper editor appreciates from his readers—and we're no exception to the rule. We're thankful that there are a number of prominent citizens in Washington who don't hesitate to criticize certain things about the paper and point out where a mistake has been made—for even editors are prone to make mistakes. We deeply appreciate suggestions of this kind. They help us with our work and they show us where we can make improvements and avoid mistakes of the past.

But there is another type of suggestion that we do not appreciate, and that is where we are asked to attack some individual or some business concern or organization.

For example, Mr. Smith comes to us and says that we ought to give Mr. Jones "down the country" for allowing his chickens out on the street. What are we to do? If we carry out Mr. Smith's advice, we make an enemy out of Mr. Jones and incur the dislike of all his friends, and if we don't write up the kind of article that Mr. Smith wants us to write, he will immediately circulate the report that we are sadly lacking in nerve and are afraid to express our opinion freely through the paper. Whatever we do, we're bound to get in bad.

And suppose we were to request Mr. Smith to write us an article for publication on the subject of Mr. Jones' chickens and sign his name to it, would Mr. Smith do it? Yes, he would—not! He'd hasten to make answer that he didn't want to become engaged in any "newspaper scrap." But at the same time, he expects us to become engaged in a scrap, while he himself stands to one side and watches developments.

It seems to us that when Mr. Smith has an ax to grind, he ought to do it by grinding himself—and take the risk of cutting himself—instead of putting the job up to somebody else.—Washington News.

A Dangerous Foe.

Secretary Daniels says of the naval bill that it "will give this nation the second largest navy in the world." Congressman Kitchin said of it: "It will make us the most powerful military nation on earth."

The former spoke in its advocacy: the latter in opposition to the measure which has just been passed. Both are right, differing only in their attitudes to the legislation which is ranked as the most important congress has enacted. The bill provides for the building of 157 war vessels within the next three years and completes an accumulation of national defense legislation which involves the expenditure of nearly \$700,000,000.

This newspaper has previously held to the view that such an elaborate program of national defense was uncalled for. In following out this conviction, it has had opportunity at stated times to compliment the stand Congressman Kitchin has often taken against the administration's policy which apparently involves a wild and reckless and extravagant outlay of the people's money. He stuck to his post until the last and his final charge in speaking of the measure was that after he had denounced the republican program of national expenditures as reckless criminality, the secretary of the navy, the president and his fellow democrats were trying to make him eat his words.

Congress has unquestionably set a mark in extravagant outlays and chiefly in its effort toward establishing national defenses that can not be sustained in the future by this nation. The average American citizen does not raise a howl when congress appropriates his money for reforms and enterprises for which there is apparent need. In the mere matter of national defense, this same average American does not object to a moderate, sane and conservative expenditure of his money to provide an adequate navy and an efficient army, but if the majority of the people of this country believe that \$700,000,000 is required to give them what they need in the way of an army and of a navy, we are placing a wrong interpretation on their past tendencies and their modern demands. Never before has the country been disposed to lose its better judgment—taking the judgment of Congress as a reflection of the convictions of the people—in the matter of providing an army and a navy. Never before have we been impressed with the fact that there is immediately ahead of us a pressing and imperative demand that we establish ourselves in the way of army and navy equipment to that point where we will become the most militaristic nation on earth, as Mr. Kitchin very properly interprets the action of congress.

All of this legislation has come as a consequence of the wild excitement that seized congress since the world war in Europe started. Up to that time, we had not bothered ourselves much about probabilities of attacks from alien countries upon our defenseless shores. Now we imagine that some powerful nation, over night, will sweep us off the map. It is nothing but excitement. And congress has yielded to the pressure coming up from minority sources—for this newspaper has not yet conceded that the majority of the people of this nation will justify in their own minds the colossal

naval program passed by congress. It is not preparedness. It is militarism and militarism is dangerous, more dangerous to the traditions and institutions of the government of this country than any foreign foe.—Charlotte News.

NEARLY A MILLION MORE BALES ARE USED

Cotton Consumption in United States Last Year Ran Ahead of Previous.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Cotton used in the United States during the cotton year which ended July 31, aggregated 6,395,972 bales compared with 5,597,362 last year, the census bureau announced today.

Linters used in that period and not included in the foregoing statistics amounted to 881,385 bales, compared with 198,905 last year.

Cotton on hand July 31 in consuming establishments was 1,632,457 bales and in public storages and the compresses 1,900,914 bales. Cotton spindles active during July numbered 32,267,902, compared with 31,207,965 July last year.

THOUGHT UNIVERSAL TRAINING MAY COME FROM ARMY TROUBLE.

Criticism of Conditions on Border and Placing the Responsibility for Defense on a Few May Bring It.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Unless politicians thwart it, universal military training will arise from the border situation, in the opinion of many men. The present system is only 30 to 40 per cent efficient, it is believed. There is no reflection on the spirit of the men, but the system is faulty, it is said, and places an unfair burden on a few.

Secretary of War Baker believes in the "universal obligation."

NINETEEN SOUTHERN CITIES HAVE APPLIED FOR BANKS.

Washington, August 16.—Nineteen southern cities have applied to the farm loan board to be designated as the site of farm land banks under the new rural credits law. The board will hear arguments on all applications during its forthcoming trip over the country. The southern applications on file today included Jacksonville, Montgomery, Dallas, Tampa, Birmingham, Houston, Waco, Knoxville, Macon, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Rome, Charlotte, Austin, Columbus, Ga., Columbus, Miss., Crookston, Miss., and Fort Worth.

STATE BANKERS AGREE THAT EXCHANGE ORDER WAS AS KITCHIN SAID.

(Continued from page 1)

them. The value added by manufacture was \$9,878,234,000 in 1914 and \$8,529,261,000 in 1909, the increase being \$1,348,973,000, or 15.8 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 40.7 per cent of the total value of products in 1914, and 41.3 percent in 1909.

Salaries and Wages:
The salaries and wages amounted to \$3,367,249,000 in 1914 and to \$1,365,613,000 in 1909, the increase being \$1,001,636,000 or 22.9 per cent.

The number of salaried employees was 964,217 in 1914, as compared with 790,267 in 1909, making an increase of 173,950, or 22 per cent.

The average number of wage earners was 7,036,337 in 1914 and 6,615,046 in 1909, the increase being 421,291, or 6.4 per cent.

The maximum number of wage earners (7,242,752) for 1914 were employed during March, while the maximum number (7,006,853) for 1909 were employed during November. The minimum number of wage earners (6,640,284) reported for 1914 were employed during December and the minimum number (6,210,063) for 1909 were employed during January.

Both Scarce.

Print paper is not nearly so scarce as paper money will be with the publishers if they have to pay current prices for the commodity.—Ex.

COURT IN HALIFAX

Judge Winston Holding Court.—Mr. Gary Entertains Number of Friends. (News & Observer.)

Halifax, Aug. 15.—A two weeks' term of Halifax Superior Court is in session here, judge Francis D. Winston presiding. A large crowd attended court yesterday. The judge's charge to the grand jury was one of the best ever heard here. The criminal docket is being rapidly disposed of. It is free of small misdemeanors.

Last night Sterling Marshall Gary, Clerk of the Superior Court here, entertained his friends at supper in honor of Walter E. Daniel. It was a birth night supper. A number of distinguished citizens were present: Francis D. Winston, Walter E. Daniel, Frank S. Spruill, N. L. Steadman, John H. Kerr, Dr. J. E. Shields, Dr. H. B. Ferguson, Mr. J. H. Norman and Mr. Sterling Marshall Gary.

Mr. Gary owns one of the most beautiful homes in the State and the hospitality dispensed there last night was in keeping with the Halifax Standard. Mr. Gary is one of the State's most charming men, highly versed in the history and literature of North Carolina, and especially of Halifax county. He is a gentle and lovable friend and the most popular man in Halifax county. Hon. W. E. Daniel, in whose honor the supper was given, was for many years this district's ablest solicitor. His legislative service in the Senate have been valuable to the whole State and he is the leader of the bar here.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1914.

(Continued from page 1)

terribly hit by the order. But the national banks were just as much against the Burleson order as the state and put up just as hard a fight for it. For the small banks of the country it has meant their very life.

The meeting did not make a rate of exchange. It merely resolved to make a uniform charge for collection. The details will be worked out by a committee that will have plenary power. With that work finished the association adjourned at 2:30 this afternoon.

TO ASK COMMISSIONERS TO APPROPRIATE \$300 FOR COTTON GRADER.

Mr. Norfleet S. Smith, secretary of the Scotland Neck Board of Trade has addressed a letter to several prominent farmers of Halifax county, calling on them to consent to appear before the County Commissioners at Halifax the first Monday in September to urge that body to appropriate three hundred or four hundred dollars for the employment of a cotton grader for the county. The following letter was addressed to farmers:

Scotland Neck, N. C.,
August 15, 1916.

Dear Sir:

At the request of a number of prominent farmers we wish to know if you will join us in appearing before the county commissioners the first Monday in September to urge them to make an appropriation for a cotton grader for Halifax County. I have requested Mr. B. W. Kilgore, director, at Raleigh, N. C., to advise us fully as to the working plans of the system. We are anxious to have a large representation and will thank you to advise either in person or letter whether you will join us in this movement. Thanking you for a prompt reply, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
NORFLEET S. SMITH.

B. W. Kilgore, director of the Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics for the State of North Carolina, Division of Markets, has sent out the following letter, which shows the need of such a man in all cotton growing counties:

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 14, 1916.

Dear Sir:

The cotton grading work instituted in Edgecombe County two years ago and enlarged to include Nash, Mecklenburg, Wayne and Wilson Counties the past season, may this year be secured by any county in the State, provided the County Commissioners will make the necessary appropriation.

Sufficient grading offices will be established in different parts of the State for samples to be conveniently mailed to them by the ginners of all co-operating Counties. Plans have been made to compensate Custom Ginners for drawing and mailing samples of all cotton ginned to the proper grading office.

The samples will be graded at the grading office and certificate of grades mailed to the farmers within a day or two after their cotton is ginned. Thus farmers are in a position to know the grade of their cotton before selling.

This work is conducted co-operatively by County Commissioners, the Division of Markets, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service and Office of Markets and R. O. U. S. Department of Agriculture according to the Official Cotton Standards of the United States.

Commissioners in counties desiring to secure this service, should at once appropriate \$300 for the conduct of the cotton grading work. Counties producing more than 30,000 bales should appropriate \$400. The amounts indicated are the most that will be called for but no more will be expended than is necessary. All expenses will be prorated according to the number of bales graded for each county.

Yours very truly,
B. W. KILGORE,
Director.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the power vested in me by degree of the Court in that Special Proceeding, a pending in the Superior Court at Halifax County, North Carolina, and entitled "R. G. Allsbrook, Adm'r of Allen Mabry, Jr., deceased, against Lizzie Mabry Knight and Maggie Lee Mabry, the last two being infants, without guardian of Allen Mabry, Jr., deceased." I will on the 2nd day of September, 1916, sell for cash at public auction to the highest bidder in the town of Hobgood, N. C., in front of the Bank of Hobgood, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, lying and being in Halifax County, North Carolina, to wit:

Beginning at a stake on the Hobgood Tarboro Road; thence along said road S. 40 1/2 W., 4 78-100 chains to a stake on said road (This stake lies S. 60 1/2 W., from a large elm in Allen Mabry's yard); thence S. 18 W., 52.25 chains to a gum in the Downing line; thence along said line, N. 45 E., 7.91 chains to the dividing line; thence along said line N. 18 W., 46.96 chains, S. 71 1/2 W., 1.40 chains N. 37 W., 4.50 chains, to the beginning, containing thirty six acres, being the same land allotted to Allen Mabry, Jr., in the judgment in that action entitled Allen Mabry, Jr., by his general guardian, Hugh Johnson, vs. Allen Mabry, Sr., said judgment being docketed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court at Halifax County, North Carolina, in Judgment Docket No. 10 on page 211. This the 31st day of July, 1916.
STUART SMITH, Commissioner.

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FANCY
GROCERY
BUSINESS
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COUNTY

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Both Phones 174 Both Phones
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32 x 3 1/2	\$18.30	\$15.55
32 x 4	24.90	24.90	4.65
33	25.65	25.65	4.25
34	25.95	25.95	5.00
36	27.85	27.85	5.30
34 x 4 1/2	33.00	33.00	6.55
35	34.75	34.75	5.90
36	35.70	35.70	6.90
37	36.00	6.30
35 x 5	40.50	40.50	6.55
37	41.00	41.00	6.35

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